



citizens' bulletin

Volume 6

Number 11

July/August 1979

\$2/yr.



**With Canada geese,
it's often the more,
the messier...**

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New Smog Standard: Sounds Healthier, Feels the Same

By Robert B. Bickel, Senior Environmental Employee, Air Compliance Unit

When the 1979 smog-danger reporting season, which began in April, rolls to a close this fall, it is a safe bet that fewer dangerous-to-health days will be recorded than in the past. The apparently great news of a reduction in unhealthy days will not result from any improvement in weather; nor will it be the result of a decrease in automotive pollution because of less driving or gasoline shortages -- although such shortages may materialize.

Rather, it will be the result of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's official relaxation of pollution standards which permits a 50 percent increase in photochemical oxidants in the atmosphere before designating the air as hazardous to human health.

In the past an unhealthy condition was declared when an 0.08 part per million concentration of ozone, one of the components of photochemical oxidants, was in the air. This year the standard allows a concentration of 0.12 ppm before labeling the day unhealthy. The net result of this new standard will be to reduce the total number of smog-danger days.

The major cause of Connecticut's warm weather smog episodes is motor vehicle emissions pouring into the atmosphere in enormous quantities. These pollutants, particularly hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, react, in the presence of sunlight, in a photochemical process that produces a mixture of dangerous substances, including ozone, that are lumped together under the term smog.

Photochemical oxidants cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract and can lead to lung damage. Materials such as rubber and plant materials such as tobacco and apples are damaged by photochemical oxidants. The national ambient air quality standard for photochemical oxidants is designed to protect against health and property damage.

At last year's 0.08 ppm "unhealthy" level, which produced thirty-four "unhealthy" days, many persons -- elderly, infants and those with lung ailments -- suffered from ozone-befouled air.

This year, as in the past, the Department of Environmental Protection will include ozone levels in the DEP's Pollutant Standard Index reports as a service to State residents. This information has proved valuable to the 250,000 persons in

the State with respiratory ailments. The "unhealthy" designation will now be given when the pollution rating reaches 0.12 ppm in place of last year's 0.08 ppm level.

Information on the daily air pollution levels at ten locations is available, toll-free, from the Governor's State Information Bureau. The phone number is 1-800-842-2220.

Four pollutants are considered in developing the Index, but only the pollutant with the highest value will be reported for each of the ten monitoring sites. The sites are located in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Greenwich, Danbury, Waterbury, Enfield, New Britain, and Groton.

The latest Index information will be available each afternoon at approximately 3:15 p.m. This information will include the current pollution levels and a forecast of expected air quality for the following day.

Problems? Take Them to the CEQ

Have you ever had an environmental complaint and been frustrated by not knowing where to take it? The Council on Environmental Quality may be the solution to your problems. Environmental issues often span a multitude of units within the DEP and other state agencies as well as other levels of government. The function of the CEQ is to deal directly with citizens' complaints and help solve their environmental problems.

The Council on Environmental Quality welcomes your calls and letters. They can be reached at Room 141 of the State Office Building, Hartford, CT 06115; tel. 566-3510.

DEP Citizens' Bulletin (USPS 041-570)

Published eleven times a year by the Department of Environmental Protection. Yearly subscription \$2.00. 2nd class postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut. Funds are also provided through a federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. Please forward any address change immediately.

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camping in connecticut



State Parks, Forests Accommodate 5,600 Campers a Day

By Randy Sheinberg, Massachusetts Audubon Intern

"The philosophy behind Connecticut's system of state campgrounds is to accommodate as many people as possible without destroying the integrity of the natural resources," said William Miller, Chief of the DEP's Parks and Recreation Unit. Indeed, the system is hard at work to accomplish this goal. With thirteen State Parks and five State Forests open for camping, the system has over 1500 sites with the capacity to accommodate over 5600 people per day. In addition to family camping, the state also maintains facilities for backpackers, youth groups, equestrians, boaters and off-season campers.

Family Camping

Family camping is the most popular and most extensive form of camping available. Facilities vary in the range of activities they offer and in their degree of rusticity. The objective in all the campgrounds is to accommodate as many different types of equipment as possible on any campsite. Thus all areas are open to tents, trailers, motor homes and pickups, with the exception of one section of Rocky Neck State Park designated exclusively for tenting.

According to Dick Clifford of DEP's Parks and Recreation Unit, the most popular parks are those that provide swimming facilities. Hammonasset Beach, in Madison, and Rocky Neck, in Niantic, are the two large, popular shore parks. Both are equipped with fairly extensive facilities, including flush toilets, free tempered-water showers, dumping stations,

and concessions. Hammonasset Beach is located adjacent to an extensive salt marsh area, which provides an excellent resource base for environmental education. Although Rocky Neck also contains salt marsh, approximately 50 percent of its acreage is wooded upland, offering a contrasting environmental community with several hiking trails. Both parks feature their own Nature Centers, open from Memorial Day to Labor Day. At the Nature Center one can find exhibits on geology, plant life, live animals, maps, and weather information. Regularly scheduled group tours focusing on the natural features of each park are also given. Night programs take the form of lectures, slides, and films, all with an eye towards environmental education.

Among the inland parks, Hopeville Pond in Jewett City, Lake Waramaug in New Preston, and Kettletown in Southbury are quite popular. Hopeville Pond provides swimming and a boat launch exclusively for the use of its campers. It is in a wooded area and is complete with flush toilets, dumping station and showers. Lake Waramaug has a beach shared with day-use visitors and a camp store. New flush sanitary facilities, which will increase the park's popularity, are presently in the design stages. Kettletown is located in a partially wooded area. In addition to its swimming facilities, it has an excellent self-guided nature trail system. All three of these parks offer evening environmental education programs for campers.

In the early part of the season, fishing is a major draw at certain campgrounds.

Areas like Housatonic Meadows in Cornwall Bridge and American Legion State Forest in Pleasant Valley, which offer excellent fishing, are very crowded in late spring. American Legion is especially popular because of its large, half-acre sites. Other inland parks are noteworthy because of other outstanding features. Macedonia Brook, the largest inland state park, provides a wilderness setting. Many of the campsites are located on Macedonia Brook itself, where fishing is a popular sport. Mashamoquet Brook in Pomfret Center has two campsites which complement each other in the settings they offer. The Wolf Den site provides open field camping, while the Mashamoquet Brook site is a heavily wooded area. Fishing, hiking and swimming are available to both sites.

Reservations

One of the many outstanding features of Connecticut's State camping system is the reservation process for family camping. Unlike other states, Connecticut operates on a no charge, mail-in reservation system which is extremely efficient. Reservations for family camping for the peak season of May 15 through Labor Day can be made beginning January 15. From January 15 to April 15, all applications for campsites are received at the DEP's Parks and Recreation Unit, State Office Building, Hartford, CT 06115.

Information needed for the application includes the names of all members of the camping party; the name of the requested campground; a preference of campsites, if desired; a description of the equipment to be used; and full payment of the per night fee for the desired length of stay. Reservations can be made for two to fourteen day stays at any particular campground. After each stay, every camper must leave the campground for a minimum of seven days before his next stay, in order to accommodate as many people as possible. Joseph Gurskis of the Parks and Recreation Unit suggests that reservations be made as early as possible.

In 1979, 2592 applications were accepted before April 15. Applicants who list alternate dates on their applications have a better chance of being accepted. Holiday weekends fill most quickly, and the month of July is also almost completely booked for the more popular campgrounds. After April 15 all reservations are handled by mail by the individual campgrounds. The application procedure is the same. Any sites not reserved for a particular night are available on a first come, first served basis.

Backpacking

Two kinds of backpack camping facilities are available in the State's park system. The first type is designed for those campers wishing to use the site as a base for their hiking. This "destination" type backpacking is accommodated in two areas in the Pachaug State Forest, one in Voluntown and the other in North Stonington. There is no fee for this type of camping and reservations for these sites may be made through the DEP Region IV office (Voluntown, 376-2513).

The second kind of camping is available for hikers on the Appalachian Trail. Three areas in the Mohawk State Forest, one in the Housatonic State Forest, and one at Macedonia Brook are all located in proximity to the trail with Adirondack shelters. They are intended for the use of "through" hikers as stopover locations, and are available at no charge for overnight use on a first come, first served basis. Information about these sites may be obtained from the DEP Region I office (Pleasant Valley, 379-0771).

Youth Group Camping

Certain selected areas in the camping system are geared towards use by youth groups under 18 years of age with adult supervision. These areas have pit toilets and potable water supplies, and are located in the four DEP regions of the State. To use these facilities, the group must obtain a group camping permit from the respective DEP regional office two weeks prior to its stay.

There is no fee for the use of these facilities. Some areas, like the Goodwin State Forest in North Windham, have nature centers with special environmental programs for youth groups. Because of the steadily growing popularity of this type of camping, it is likely that the number of these facilities will increase in the future.



Pam Adams

To P. 19

ADDED ATTRACTIONS

Special Programs at Parks, Other DEP Facilities

By Brian Kerr, Planner, DEP Parks & Recreation Unit

If you are looking for a little something to do this summer, the DEP's Parks and Recreation Unit has a few suggestions. In addition to the large variety of recreational activities, like boating, picnicking, and hiking, usually available, there are also many special programs. Several parks provide lectures, guided nature walks, and films. Summer is also the time to see seasonal flowers (like the rhododendron sanctuary at Pachaug State Forest), or to take an historical tour (at Gillette Castle, Putnam Memorial, or Harkness Memorial State Parks). Many parks give out maps of the area for self-guided tours. Here are some specific places you might like to try.

DEP REGION I FACILITIES

For information: DEP REGION I HEADQUARTERS

Anthony Cantele, Reg. Director
P.O. Box 161
Pleasant Valley, CT 06063
tel. (203) 379-0771

BURLINGTON STATE HATCHERY

Belden Road
Burlington, CT 06085

Joseph Holyst, Manager
Tel. (203) 673-2340

-fish culture, from egg to adult.

-self-guided tour, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., 7 days/week, year round.

-group guided tours may be available on a reservation basis, staff time permitting.
-for information contact the hatchery manager.

DINOSAUR STATE PARK

NATURE PROGRAM

NATURE TRAIL

DINOSAUR EXHIBIT CENTER

West Street
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Richard Krueger, Geologist
tel. (203) 529-8423

-dinosaur trackway exhibit.

-self-guided tour, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., 7 days/week, year round.

-group guided tours available by reservation.

-educational program available, includes informational literature, pre-visit activities, lecture and guided tour.

-program brochure, park map available.

-for information contact the park geologist.

KENSINGTON HATCHERY

Old Hatchery Road
Kensington, CT 06037

Warren Lesage, Manager
tel. (203) 827-7785

-fish culture

-self-guided tour, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., 7 days/week, year round.

-group guided tours may be available on a reservation basis, staff time permitting.

-for information contact the hatchery manager.

LAKE WARAMAUG STATE PARK

CAMPGROUND

CAMPER NATURE PROGRAM

New Preston, CT 06777

William Dougal, Manager
tel. (203) 868-2592

-films, most weekends, occasional lectures.

-May 15 through September 30th.

-park and campground maps available, no nature program brochure.

PENWOOD STATE PARK

SELF-GUIDING NATURE TRAIL

Gun Mill Road

Bloomfield, CT 06002

Daniel Dickinson, Manager
tel. (203) 242-1158

-year round except in heavy snow during normal park hours of operation.

-nature trail brochure, park map available.

SHADE SWAMP WILDLIFE REFUGE

SELF-GUIDING NATURE TRAIL

Rt. 6, Farmington, CT

-year round except in heavy snow.

-literature available from:

Farmington Land Trust
Farmington River Watershed Association
195 West Main Street
Avon, CT (203) 678-1241

-Shade Swamp lands are State-owned under lease agreement with the Farmington River Watershed Association for management as a wildlife refuge.

TOPSMEAD STATE FOREST

SELF-GUIDING WILDFLOWER TRAIL

Buell Road

Litchfield, CT 06759



Pam Adams

Kenneth Moore, Manager
tel. (203) 567-5694

- year round.
- wildflower trail brochure, map available.

RAINBOW DAM FISHWAY
Windsor, CT

- fishway accommodates salmon and shad migration on the Farmington River.
- display, parts of the river open for self-guided tour early May through late October.
- group guided tours may be available by reservation, staff time permitting. For information contact:

Connecticut Department of
Environmental Protection
Fisheries Unit
State Office Building
Hartford, CT 06115
tel. (203) 566-2287

- educational program available to schools only includes a slide show and guided tour of exhibits. Cosponsored by The Stanley Works, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. For information, school groups should contact:

Talcott Mountain Science
Center for Student Involvement
Montevideo Road
Avon, CT
tel. (203) 677-8571

DEP REGION II FACILITIES

For information: DEP REGION
II HEADQUARTERS
Martin Cherniske, Reg. Director
Judd Hill Road
Middlebury, CT 06762
tel. (203) 758-1753

KETTLETOWN STATE PARK
SELF-GUIDED NATURE TRAIL
CAMPER NATURE PROGRAM
Georges Hill Road
Southbury, CT 06488

Robert Butler, Manager
tel. (203) 264-5169

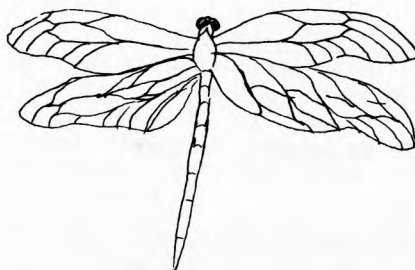
- year round nature trail, brochure available.

- camper nature program during camp season only: films, evening lectures, music; schedule varies.
- some literature and map available in the park.

PUTNAM MEMORIAL STATE PARK
SELF-GUIDED HISTORIC TRAIL
RFD 1 (Rts. 58 & 107)
West Redding, CT 06896

John Politt, Manager
tel. (203) 938-2285

- summer only.
- literature available.
- guided group tours may be available by reservation, staff time permitting.



- Colonial Museum open Memorial Day to early October.

SHERWOOD ISLAND STATE PARK
GUIDED SEASIDE NATURE WALK
P.O. Box 188
Greens Farms, CT 06436

Stephen Lozyniak, Manager
tel. (203) 226-6983

- Saturdays only, summer.
- guided nature walks by Audubon Society volunteers in cooperation with the DEP.
- maps available at park.

SLEEPING GIANT STATE PARK
SELF-GUIDED NATURE TRAIL
200 Mt. Carmel Avenue
Hamden, CT 06518

Richard Miska, Manager
tel. (203) 789-7498

- year round.
- nature trail pamphlet, park map available.

SOUTHFORD FALLS STATE PARK
Southbury, CT

Robert Butler, Manager
tel. (203) 264-5169

- summer nature walks Saturdays on request.
- map available at park.

DEP REGION III FACILITIES
For information: DEP REGION
III HEADQUARTERS
John Spencer, Reg. Director
209 Hebron Road (Rt. 66)
Marlborough, CT 06762
tel. (203) 295-9523

GILLETTE CASTLE STATE PARK
SELF-GUIDED HISTORIC TOUR -
(GILLETTE RESIDENCE)
River Road
East Haddam, CT 06423

Donald Grant, Manager
tel. (203) 526-2336

- Memorial Day through Columbus Day.
- brochure and map available.
- group guided tours may be available by reservation, staff time permitting.

HAMMONASSET BEACH STATE PARK
MEIG'S POINT NATURE CENTER
PROGRAM
P.O. Box 271
Madison, CT 06443





Robert Smith, Manager
tel. (203) 245-2785

- open Memorial Day to Labor Day.
- Nature Center staff provides daily tours, walks, lectures, and exhibits free of charge. Walks begin after 10 a.m.
- after June 16th, a schedule of park events will be printed daily.

MANSFIELD HOLLOW STATE PARK
SELF-GUIDED NATURE TRAIL

Old Rt. 6
Bassett Bridge Road
North Windham, CT 06256

John Smutnick, Manager
tel. (203) 455-9057

- year round.
- no literature (information at numbered signposts along trail).

ROCKY NECK STATE PARK
CAMPER NATURE PROGRAM

Box 676
Niantic, CT 06357

Albert Millane, Manager
tel. (203) 739-5471

- open April 15th to September 30th.
- nature programs, movies, entertainment, library.

DEP REGION IV FACILITIES
For information: DEP REGION
IV HEADQUARTERS

State Forest Nursery
RFD 1 Sheldon Road
Voluntown, CT 06384
John Olsen, Reg. Director
tel. (203) 376-2513

GOODWIN STATE FOREST
CONSERVATION CENTER
R.R. 1, Box 100
Potter Road
North Windham, CT 06256

Lois Kelley, Manager
tel. (203) 455-9534

- Nature Center museum open 1 p.m.-6 p.m. except Monday and Tuesday, unless arrangements are made beforehand.
- scheduled walks open to public, subjects vary.
- guided group tours by reservation.
- camping/environmental program for non-profit youth groups by reservation.
- demonstration areas related to forest management.
- arboretum of woodland shrubs.

FORT GRISWOLD STATE PARK
SELF-GUIDED HISTORIC TOUR
57 Fort Street
Groton, CT 06340

Lloyd Whitman, Manager
tel. (203) 445-1729
Ted Tetreault
tel. (203) 443-5725

- museum exhibit, historic monument and Revolutionary War fort.
- grounds open year round.
- museum and monument open in summer.
- group guided tours may be available by reservation, staff time permitting.
- annual re-creation of the Battle of Groton Heights on Labor Day weekend.

HARKNESS MEMORIAL STATE PARK
SELF-GUIDED HISTORIC TOUR -
HARKNESS MANSION
275 Great Neck Road
Waterford, CT 06385

Theodore Tetreault, Manager
tel. (203) 443-5725

- Italianate style mansion and Rex Brasher bird painting exhibit, museum hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., summer only.
- formal gardens maintained in summer.
- greenhouses open to public, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- group guided tours may be available, staff time permitting.
- brochure, map available.

PACHAUG STATE FOREST AND NURSERY
GROUP GUIDED TOUR
RFD 1 Box 23A
Voluntown, CT 06384

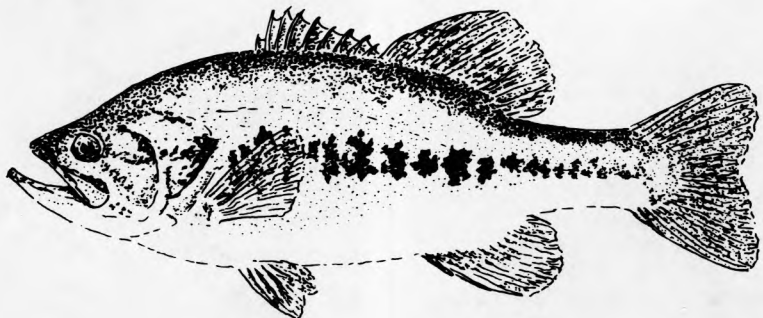
Martin Cubanski, Manager
tel. (203) 376-2513

- production of forest seedlings and wildlife shrubs.
- guided group tours by reservation, late summer through fall preferred.
- rhododendron sanctuary open year-round, blossoming in early July.

QUINNEBAUG VALLEY HATCHERY
GUIDED TOUR
P.O. Box 441
Cady Lane
Central Village, CT 06332

Michael Vernesoni, Manager
tel. (203) 564-7542

- self guided tour, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., 7 days/week, year round.
- group guided tours may be available on a reservation basis, staff time permitting.
- for information contact the hatchery office.





Sometimes Happiness Is A Gone Goose

Right, above, DEP wildlife biologists Peter Bogue and George Brys try to foil an escape. Right, below, Bogue rounds up a land-locked flock. Above, he cages a captive.

Canada geese can be attractive additions to your property. However, when they are abundant, their attractiveness may diminish as their numbers increase. When a group of Canada geese begins enjoying your swimming pool, it's a good bet that you stop.

"I looked out one morning," said one property owner, "and there were about twenty of them on the edge of the pool. One was swimming. There are droppings all over the bottom of the pool."

"The first summer, there were a pair and their offspring . . . the next year they all came back and raised their families . . . the next year all of those came back . . . a couple of weeks ago we counted twenty-six out here," said another householder who watched a Canada goose roundup on her lawn and an adjoining pond.

Each summer, during the moulting season when the geese can't fly, DEP wildlife biologists assist the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in several days of "Canada goose removals." The team tackles both parks and private property where goose problems have become acute. (If you're perturbed by evidence of neighborhood dogs visiting your lawn, multiply by a random large number for an idea of the droppings produced by even a small flock of geese. And, according to Edward R. Ladd, biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service and coordinator of the removals, "The waxy goose droppings don't break down fast.")

This June's three days of goose roundups in Fairfield County, where there is little hunting which further



At right, corral is closed, all hands grab, and feathers fly: from left, Wildlife Unit's Julie Victoria, Joseph Spignesi, and biologist Timothy Linkkila and USFW's Edward Ladd. Below, Julie Victoria carts off a gosling. Below center, Bogue cages two more geese. Right, Linkkila and Ladd cart a cage to a truck.



compounds the problems, netted close to 200 geese. After being corralled and caged, they were trucked to Franklin Swamp Wildlife Refuge. From there they were shipped to new homes in Maine and New Hampshire.

The DEP's Wildlife Unit gets 40 to 50 calls per year about nuisance geese -- but mostly can provide only good advice: Use scare tactics like noise or red weather balloons. Discourage them early in the spring when they're arriving. Don't feed geese. Try strategic fencing. Ladd, at the Fish and Wildlife Service in Hadley, Massachusetts, coordinates the few "search and seizure missions" available for flocks of ten or more.



S.E.E. Program Benefits Idle Elders, Environment

By John Waters, Senior Environmental Employee, DEP Information & Education Unit

This is the story of two urgent problems colliding head-on and producing a happy and useful solution to both. Problem Number One was the fact that hard-working state environmental departments have had to take on so many urgent pollution problems all at once that they have often had to postpone worthwhile projects.

Problem Number Two was the fact that mandatory retirement has left millions of able-bodied and able-minded men and women with no challenging and remunerative work to do -- at a time when inflation is eating away the financial security they have provided for old age.

Considering these problems, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Administration on Aging (AOA) concluded that Problem Two might become the solution to Problem One, and that Problem One might become the solution to Problem Two. That's how the Senior Environmental Employment Program was born -- with AOA putting up \$1.1 million a year for a three-year pilot operation in ten states, of which Connecticut is one.

In the fall of 1977, with a \$100,000 grant from AOA, Connecticut announced that it was going to hire citizens aged fifty-five or over to work in its Department of Environmental Protection and in the Department of Health Services' Environmental Services Division. More than 200 people applied, of whom nineteen were hired. Five were assigned to water quality programs; four to air compliance; three each to solid waste, open-space acquisition, and information and education; and one to noise control. Starting pay was \$3.97 to \$5.19 per hour, depending on the job classification. Workers in the program were ultimately limited to thirty-six hours on the job every two weeks.

What kind of people turned up to work gladly for the relatively modest pay? That is the most amazing part of the story. Of the seventeen men and two women, many had held responsible, well-paid positions in business, government, education, and the professions. Some had been honored by trade and professional associations. Some had had secretaries who earned more than they themselves are working for now. So why did they turn up for these jobs, some in fields utterly strange to them?

The answer seems to be that they are people who like to work. They like the sense of accomplishment, whether the stakes are large or small. They like the interplay of human personalities in work situations; and since many of them had re-

tired involuntarily, they rebelled at the idea of spending the rest of their days on the scrap pile. In certain cases, of course, the money was very important, especially where retirement had not been accompanied by a pension plan or where inflation had savaged their retirement savings.

From the standpoints of the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Health Services, the presence of these SEE Program workers has made it possible to undertake many supplementary projects that might not have been attempted otherwise. The \$100,000 a year federal funding provided these people to the State at minimal cost (only a ten percent match was required).

Earl Carini, Director of Personnel for the DEP, made the following statement about the caliber and performance of the SEE people: "We have found the experience of a lifetime. They learn everything quickly, with little training, and are extremely self-disciplined." The accompanying brief work histories of some SEE Program participants will demonstrate the truth of the light-hearted lyrics below.

Glory! Glory to the SEE Plan

(Tune: "Glory Hallelujah")

Our eyes are 20-20 if we keep our glasses on.
Our joints don't ache a bit until the aspirin's
all gone.

Our hearts beat with a boogie-beat; we may look
pale and wan,

But our brains work on and on.

(Refrain)

Glory! Glory to the SEE Plan!

It proves that work's the best M.D. plan.

So give it all we've got, to show that we can
Keep SEE Plan marching on.

The SEE Plan is a plan which shouts that seniors
aren't defunct.

It shows their skills and insights are too use-
ful to be junked.

It proves the myth of senile sloth is easily
debunked,

While we keep working on.

(Refrain)

The SEE Plan helps us seniors do the things
that will insure

A world our children's children will inherit
clean and pure,

Where lovely scenes we knew when young are cer-
tain to endure

When we've gone marching on.

JOHN P. WATERS

S.E.E. Participants Claim Varied Accomplishments

Five SEE Program participants work in the Environmental Health Services Division of the Department of Health Services; namely, Lloyd French, Douglas Grant, Stanley Kunze, Ed Sullivan, and William Whitehill. They are attached to the Water Supply Section, which is responsible for certifying the purity of drinking water from community wells serving more than twenty-five people or more than six families.

For monitoring and testing water from about 500 such sources, the State is divided into five regions. One SEE staff member is assigned to each. Each regularly visits sources in his region to collect water samples which DOHS laboratories test for organic and inorganic contamination and for evidence of underground radiation.

...certifying the purity of community wells...

These activities involve frequent travel to all corners of the State and so require substantial amounts of time. Having SEE Program people available means the department can take fuller advantage of its full-time personnel by utilizing them for duties requiring greater experience or knowledge. The public benefits by having its drinking water supplies constantly checked for potability and palatability.



William Whitehill

Photos: Randy Sheinberg



John T. Wilcox is now noise-control coordinator in the DEP. Before retirement, he was a vice-president of Connecticut Bank & Trust Company and personnel director for Travelers Insurance Company.

The Noise-Control Unit had no director when Wilcox joined it in July 1978. Because of his high-level executive experience, he was able to function as its acting director through April 1979. He prepared a budget; acquired a field inspector; instituted complaint investigations and field inspections; interpreted noise-control regulations to DEP officials; and expedited federal grants for noise-reduction in communities. He met with local officials to help them develop noise-reduction programs. He co-chaired a noise-control seminar sponsored by EPA and the University of Hartford for community officials and conservationists.

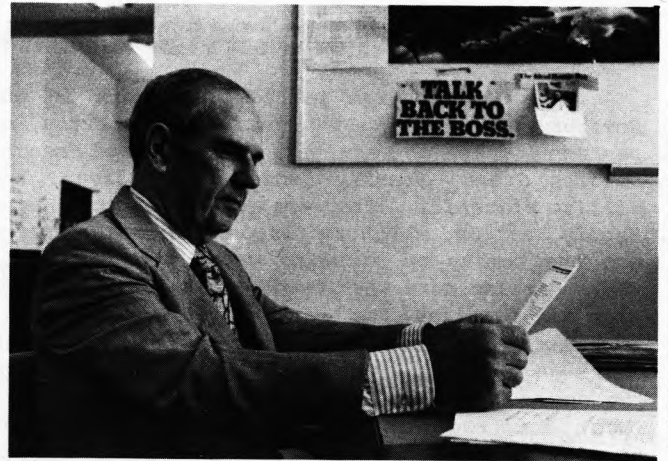
...getting Connecticut's noise control program started almost a year sooner than expected

Wilcox's experience enabled Connecticut to get its noise-control program in motion almost a year sooner than expected. His meetings with community leaders acquainted them with State and EPA standards and gave them guidance they welcomed. He also alerted them to the fact that DEP regulates only stationary sources of noise, and that regulating noise from mobile sources is a function of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Sidney Sheptoff, now a land agent in the Land Acquisition Section of the DEP, formerly was in the real estate business.

...acquiring park lands...

Although the project has been approved for eight years, no action had been taken to acquire a 29-mile strip of land along the Scantic River for a park, chiefly because the Land Acquisition Section had to assign its manpower to other projects. When Sheptoff joined the staff as a SEE worker, the project came to life. After negotiating with landowners along the 33-mile river, he was instrumental in acquiring the first two parcels of approximately 250 acres for \$552,000. Another 27 acres owned by one family for seven generations will be bought soon because the family wanted to see the land permanently protected.



Richard E. Miller handles fiscal matters related to the DEP's program of encouraging communities to acquire open space for conservation and recreation. Before retirement, he was DEP's chief purchasing officer.

The Land Acquisition Section, to which Miller is assigned, works closely with communities to help them obtain funds, from the State and from the U.S. Department of the Interior's Heritage Conservation and Recreational Service, for nature centers, parks, and sports projects. Miller audits the expenditures of every project to make sure they comply with federal and State rules. On behalf of the towns and State, he prepares and submits bills to HCRS when payments on authorized projects become collectible. These payments approximate \$3.5 million a year in Connecticut.

his career is in the current issue of "Who's Who in America."

Traveling 3,500 miles, Mr. Yarwood has inspected and surveyed 200 landfill sites for 169 Connecticut towns, and completed more than 185 landfill maps. This involved hundreds of contacts with town officials.

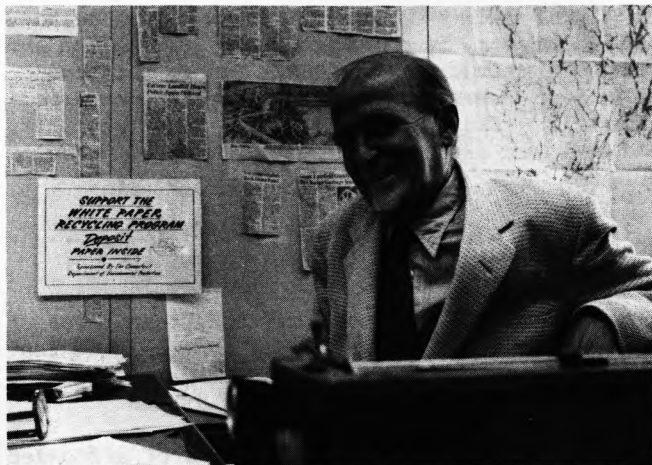
...monitoring and mapping all the State's Landfills...

Gerald M. Davis is a part-time employee in Connecticut's Solid Waste Management Unit. He examines municipal and private landfills to determine their potential for polluting surface and underground water supplies. Before retiring, he was chief chemist at American Cyanamid's Woodbridge, N.J., plant. He was also certified by the N.J. Department of Health to operate an industrial waste-treatment plant.

As part of a two-man team, Davis has traveled more than 3,500 miles to check every landfill and transfer station in the state. He has reported on the types of refuse the landfills accept, the types of equipment they use, the location of nearby aquifers and bodies of water that are, or could be, polluted, and the location of monitoring wells.



George A. Yarwood, now monitoring and mapping sanitary landfills to protect water supplies from contamination, is a nationally recognized landscape architect and town planner. He was vice-president of the American Society of Landscape Architects and a member of the American Planning Association. He was a member of the Capitol Region Planning Agency in Hartford and was a participant in the White House Conference on Natural Beauty. He was partner-in-charge in a firm that created master plans for sixteen Connecticut towns; and his plan for reconstructing Washington Depot, after the 1955 flood won the Ward Melville Gold Medal. An article summarizing



Philip Wright is a recycling specialist in DEP's Solid Waste Management Unit. He formerly was president of a consulting firm under contract to the NASA Technology Utilization Program; director of George Washington University's Technology Applications Group under a NASA contract to monitor, coordinate, and evaluate 75 NASA projects; and director of the New England Research Application Center, funded by NASA and the University of Connecticut.

...developing recycling efforts...

Wright developed and successfully promoted a program for collecting high-grade wastepaper in State offices and selling it for recycling. The State's income from these sales is now \$4,000 a year, with earnings increasing as more departments join the program.

Wright has also researched the recycling practices of Connecticut's 169 communities preliminary to developing a practical guide on source-separation and recycling to help communities collect and sell recyclable materials more efficiently.

Ben K. Derrick now is a part-time employee in the Construction Grant Section of the Water Compliance Unit of the DEP. Before retirement, he was supervisor of the Accounting and Accounts Payable Section of the DEP.

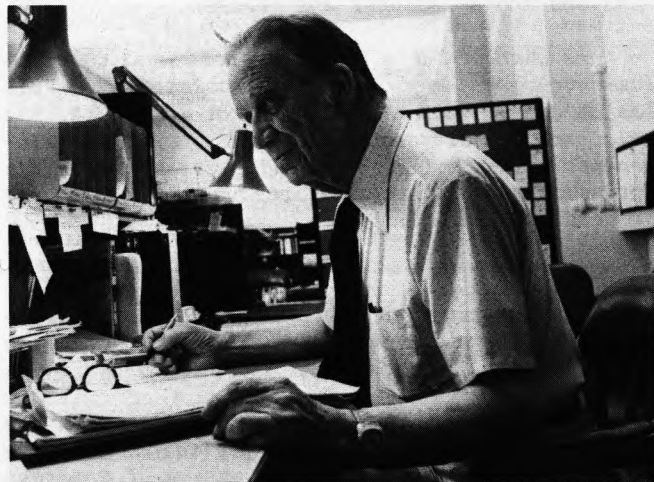
... processing federal grants for municipalities' water pollution control programs...

Derrick's duties as a SEE worker include processing and review of federal grants, which with State grants provide 90 percent of the funds needed by communities for building or improving sewage disposal systems. He is responsible for payments to communities for work accomplished under grant provisions and acts as liaison between the EPA and DEP engineering staffs. Derrick's availability enables the Construction Grant Sec-

J. Frank Daly, now in the Enforcement Section of the DEP's Air Compliance Unit, was director of sales training at the Wyandotte Chemical Corporation for 20 years. He also served as the New England Director of Training in the War Manpower Commission during World War II, and later was Dean of Administration in a law school now affiliated with the University of Bridgeport.

...improving the efficiency of air pollution investigation...

Working as a dispatcher of personnel who investigate complaints about air pollution in various parts of the state, Daly has greatly improved the promptness and efficiency of investigations by creating a master routing board that shows where each of the six to 12 investigators is at any given time. He also has organized the activities involved in inspections, compliance, and enforcement for the unit. As a result of the SEE Program, operating in this orderly manner is possible and means investigators are routed to complaint sites with a minimum of travel and delay, and remedial action can be taken sooner.



tion to accelerate payments to municipalities, so that their compliance with pollution-control requirements does not impose severe financial strain on them.



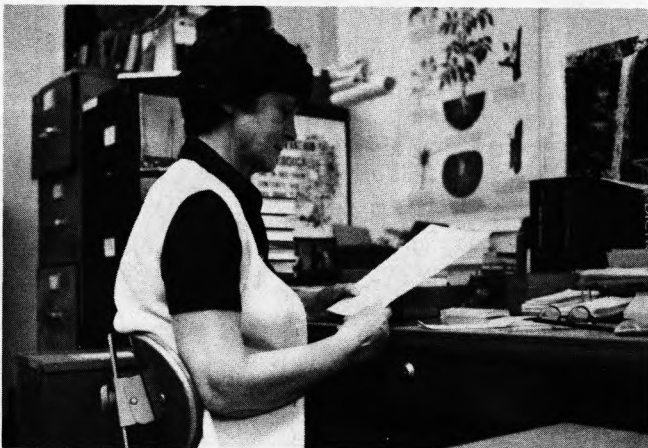


Jean Curtis is an environmental education coordinator in DEP's Information and Education Section. She formerly served as first director of Connecticut's Youth Conservation Corps and as director of the New Britain Youth Museum. She's also been a member of numerous environmental commissions and a lecturer and teacher.

As part of DEP's first environmental curriculum-development service for schools, Mrs. Curtis has helped improve the handling of paperwork, the selection of classroom materials, and the maintenance and scheduling of audio-visual materials for schools and colleges, conservation groups, and sportsmen's associations.

Ruth Surgenor is librarian in DEP's Information and Education Section. She was formerly a public library administrator and teacher.

She has created a Media Center in which the Unit's reference materials and periodical publications are card-indexed under Library of Congress or Dewey classifications and has helped improve services to school teachers using computer-based resource units supplied by the Information and Education Section. She has indexed five years' of Citizens' Bulletins and provides reference assistance to unit staff members.



As a member of the SEE Program the author, John P. Waters, is a writer in the Information and Education Section of the DEP. Before retirement, he was an advertising and public relations executive with Union Carbide, Sylvania, Armstrong Cork, and New York and Hartford advertising agencies.

... informing and educating ...

Waters researched and wrote fifteen pages of articles on the State's park system for last June's Citizens' Bulletin as well as parks and recreation articles in subsequent issues.

He has completed a first draft of a booklet which describes the many services of the Department of Environmental Protection and should help the public identify the unit to call upon when help is wanted.



Robert Wells is now employed in DEP's Air Compliance Unit. Formerly, he was employed by the Connecticut Bank & Trust Company and the Security Insurance Company. He was also a Vista Volunteer member of the Community Renewal Team and a consultant on senior aid at Hartford's Multi-Service Center.

Heavy workloads had kept the Air Compliance Unit from assembling and organizing scattered reference materials and documents. Wells has accomplished this chore as well as adding new materials in an orderly fashion, saving the time of engineers and other professionals working on air-pollution problems.

For Your Information



By Martina Delaney

Grant Will Support Hazardous Waste Forums

Hazardous wastes are often disposed of in ways that are environmentally unsound, yet few people are even aware of the problem. Concerned? Kathleen Golas intends to keep Connecticut's citizens informed about this problem. Mrs. Golas is the recent recipient of a \$21,350 Public Service Science Residency Award from the National Science Foundation. She will use the grant to increase public understanding of the scientific and technical aspects of hazardous waste management and to promote and assist the active and informed participation of citizens in the development of hazardous waste programs.

In fifteen to twenty state communities she will organize forums to be sponsored by the local League of Women Voters between January and June 1980. All 169 towns in the State will be sent a monthly newsletter on hazardous waste management from October 1979 to July 1980.

Mrs. Golas will also prepare a fifteen minute slide show on the problem.

Kathy Golas is the only Connecticut recipient of this NSR award and is one of only seven recipients of these awards without doctorates. She serves on both the New England Regional Hazardous Waste Committee and on the Connecticut Industrial Waste Management and Recovery Task Force.

If you would like to be placed on the Hazardous Waste mailing list, or if you would like more information about the project, call (203) 288-7996.

PROGRAM RECOGNIZES BUSINESS EFFORTS

The business concerns in Connecticut which have done most to protect the environment will be singled out for recognition and honors this year in an awards program created by the DEP. The project has been named "Program Posterity."

It is intended to identify the many companies that have demonstrated highly responsible attitudes toward safeguarding the environment. Some of them have been exemplary in their achievements, and this program is expected to be valuable for its broad educational aspects.

Judging will entail the awarding of points for such factors as significance of the company's project, degree of voluntarism exhibited by the concern, magnitude of technological difficulty overcome, and the energy saving effects. Complete details on entries and judging will be released in the near future.

"Posterity" was selected as the name for the program to place the significance of environmental protection into clear perspective.

DEP Public Participation Staff Expands

The Public Participation Program of the DEP is growing. Tess Gutowski, whose articles you've been seeing in the Bulletin, became the Water Compliance Unit's publicist six months ago. She has responsibility for coordinating and implementing that Unit's public participation activities.

By mid-June the Air Compliance Unit will also have a staff person whose major responsibility will be implementing a program to involve the public in the development of plans and the decision making that affects the Air Compliance Unit.

In addition, Martina Delaney of Burlington has been appointed to replace Ellen Frye as coordinator of citizen par-

ticipation programs in DEP's Information and Education Unit.

For the past year Martina worked as the DEP's liaison to the Connecticut Association of Conservation and Inland Wetlands Commissions (CACIWC) and edited CACIWC's quarterly newsletter, The Habitat.

Recently she was involved with the Natural Resources Center's workshop series for local officials involved in land use decision making.

In 1978 Martina received her M.S. degree in Environmental Education from Southern Connecticut State College.

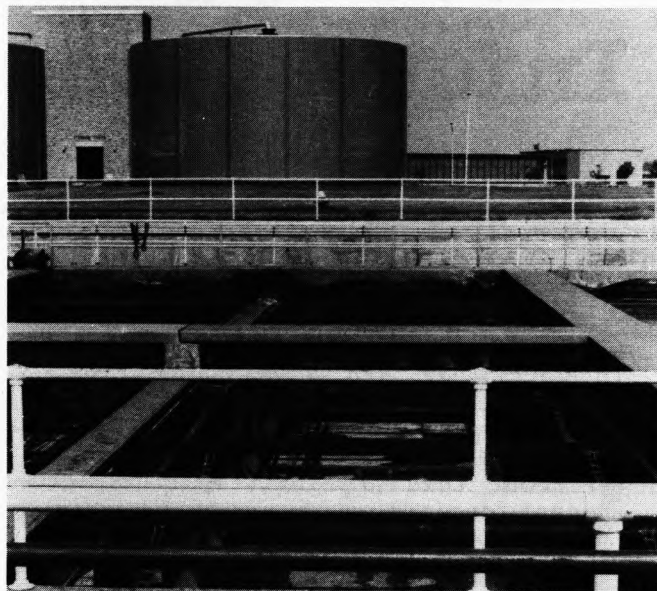
Better Sewage Treatment Improves Streams

Tess Gutowski, Publicist, Water Compliance Unit

Improvements in and more efficient use of Connecticut's sewage treatment plants (STPs) and sewer systems has yielded significant improvements in the State's water quality. Since 1967, over 36 percent of the streams which once violated water quality standards have been upgraded. The improvements can be attributed to the success of the State's program of expanding and upgrading primary treatment plants to secondary treatment, providing extensions of sewer service where needed, eliminating or providing appropriate treatment of industrial waste discharges, and eliminating a number of raw sewage discharges caused by sewer system infiltration and combined storm and sanitary sewer systems. The estimated total cost for the State's water improvements: over 700 million dollars.

Inadequately treated and untreated domestic sewage and industrial wastes entering a freshwater system will exert negative environmental impacts upon healthy aquatic habitats. Severe stress (untreated sewage) placed upon a freshwater system results in a decrease of dissolved oxygen levels found in the water and an increase in turbidity. Both conditions will cause a disruption in stable fish populations and will change the community composition of aquatic plants and insects.

People also need clean, usable water (for irrigation, boating, fishing), so it is necessary to treat all domestic sewage and industrial wastes discharging to waters used for those purposes.



Tess Gutowski

Numerous sewage treatment plants are located throughout the State. Each plant is classified according to its level of treatment -- primary, secondary or advanced wastewater treatment.

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WASTEWATER TREATMENT CLASSIFICATIONS

Primary Treatment consists of physical processes. The floating debris and solid organic matter found in sewage is mechanically screened, ground, and the sludge formed by sedimentation of sewage solids is collected in tanks. Dirt and sand in the sewage is also settled and washed for disposal. Once the sludge and other collectable wastes are removed from the wastewater, chlorine is added to the effluent to kill bacteria before the treated water is released into a waterway. Unfortunately, primary treatment has a low efficiency rating--only 30 percent of the total sewage organic matter and 70 percent of the solids are removed.

Secondary Treatment employs biological processes--microorganisms (bacteria, "bugs") which decompose dissolved sewage organic matter. The treated wastewater from the primary treatment stage is channeled to one of either of two

secondary treatment methods: trickling filters or an activated sludge process. After passing through numerous tanks, filters, and channels, the effluent is chlorinated to kill harmful bacteria. Secondary treatment will remove approximately 85 percent of wastewater pollutants.

Advanced Wastewater Treatment (AWT) involves the selective removal of pollutants that remain after secondary treatment. Since AWT is designed for specific pollutant removal (ammonia, phosphorus, low strength organic solids, etc.), it is very costly. The DEP has identified eleven Connecticut municipalities which will require advanced treatment (or secondary treatment with special considerations). One community that has completed the addition of AWT is Plainville; total cost of the facility was about 7.8 million dollars.

CAM Offers Free Report On Shoreline Erosion

By David Tedone, Public Participation Assistant

Did you know that parts of Connecticut's shoreline may lose up to one and one-half feet of land to Long Island Sound each year? Do you know what geology and climate have to do with the phenomenon of erosion? You may wonder how Long Island protects our coast from erosion or how many hurricanes have affected the region in the past one hundred years. If you are at all curious, the answers to these questions and many more relating to erosion in Connecticut are presented in a report, recently prepared by the CAM staff, entitled Shoreline Erosion Analysis and Recommended Planning Process.

Don't let that title scare you. The report is filled with interesting facts on geology and shoreline processes and even provides a glossary for those readers who are unfamiliar with the "hip" terminology.

After all, you may want to know what tidal co-oscillation or fetch-limiting mean (if you don't know already), especially if you happen to own property by the shore. In addition, the report contains a number of maps and illustrations which help describe some of the more technical details of erosion.


Erosion is a serious and costly problem in Connecticut. Millions of dollars have been spent to fight it by federal, State, and local agencies and by individual property owners. Just last year the Connecticut General Assembly allocated \$3 million in bond funds to curb shoreline erosion. What becomes particularly disturbing is that the money usually goes for the construction and maintenance of erosion-preventing structures, like groins, bulkheads, and seawalls, when in fact these

To P. 19

The "snow fence" shown is considered a non-structural erosion control device. The fence helps stabilize beach grass and dunes yet allows sand to pass and adjust to changing shorelines.



Than Sperry



208

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

209 COURT ST., MIDDLETOWN, CT. 06457 347-3700
By Joseph M. Rinaldi, 208 Public Participation Assistant

"208" Aims for Uniform Water Quality Management

The Connecticut 208 Program has been working on several water pollution problems that affect the lakes, streams and aquifers of the State. In general, these problems fall into the category of non-point source pollution, or pollution which does not originate from a pipe. Some of this type of pollution is the result of storm water runoff from urban and agricultural areas. Other types of non-point source pollution are the result of improper or inadequate waste disposal, such as land-fill leachate, industrial waste pollution, and contamination of groundwater by septic system failure. Still other non-point source pollution results from unwise uses of the land, such as accelerated erosion and sedimentation caused by construction and agricultural activities.

In order to implement solutions to these problems, an efficient water quality management system is needed. As part of its initial efforts, the Connecticut 208 Program has inventoried and assessed the regulations which now exist throughout the State at the various levels of government. Each regional planning agency has examined its local and regional regulations, while the Valley Regional Planning Agency, in a separate, special study, inventoried and evaluated the pertinent State and federal regulations. In this manner, an analysis of the entire infra-structure of water quality regulation as it exists throughout Connecticut was conducted.

The findings of this initial effort have demonstrated that many problems presently exist. In some instances, local agencies have overlapping jurisdiction, forcing residents to confront confusing and/or redundant permitting procedures. In other cases, communities have created regulatory gaps because of the narrow jurisdictional boundaries of each town agency. Still other towns have adequate

regulation, but lack sufficient funds for enforcement. These problems are often compounded by overlaps and/or gaps between State and local agencies.

As a result of these findings, the Connecticut 208 Program is devoting considerable time and effort during 1979 to improving the State's water quality management system as it presently exists. The Valley Regional Planning Agency is now consolidating the recommendations made by each of the regional planning agencies during the initial management study. Once these recommendations have been evaluated, specific procedures will be developed which will serve to coordinate the efforts of each regional planning agency as it works with its member towns to improve local and regional water quality management.

The ultimate goal of this effort is the implementation of a uniform, statewide water quality management system. Streamlining permitting procedures, eliminating gaps and overlaps in jurisdiction, and, in general, simplifying the entire regulatory framework, will be major steps towards attaining this goal. In addition, the cost of achieving clean water will be lowered if government can be made more efficient and responsive.

Non-point source pollution is more easily prevented than treated. Since non-point source pollution controls depend in many instances on the wise and careful use of the land, it is obvious that efficient land use management is an essential component of any effort to reduce these pollutants.

STPs Upgrade Streams

From P. 16

At any level of treatment, the final product/effluent must not lower the water quality of the receiving stream or river. Benefits derived from the treatment of waters include inhibition of waterborne disease transmission, protection of healthy river/stream biota, and protection of recreational potential.

The STP program is basically concerned with the urban areas (more densely populated cities/towns). The DEP is now also actively engaged in alternative systems and sewer avoidance for the rural regions of the State. Next month's article will deal with the sewer avoidance program.

Additional material concerning sewage treatment plants may be obtained by contacting Tess Gutowski, Water Compliance Unit, State Office Building, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06115.

Campsites Suit Varied Tastes

From P. 4

Horse Camping

Silvermine Horse Camp in the Natchaug State Forest in Eastford and Frog Hollow Horse camp in the Pachaug State Forest, Voluntown, were created solely for the use of equestrians. Both campgrounds are located on major horse trails. Since horseback riding organizations are their most frequent users, each campground has a central area for group social activities. All the campsites are designed to accommodate a camper and horse trailer. The cost per night per campsite is \$3.00, and reservations may be made through the DEP Region IV office (Voluntown, 376-2513).

Boating

New this season to the camping system is a facility for boaters travelling down the Connecticut River. Hurd State Park has been outfitted with pit toilets and drinking water for overnight stays by boaters. Reservations for this type of camping can be made through the DEP Region III office (East Hampton, 295-9523).

Off-Season Camping

Although the camping season officially ends September 30, a limited number of facilities remain open for off-season campers. One campground in each of the State regions is open from October 1 to February 28 for campers on a first come, first served basis. Camper's stays are limited to three nights, with a mandatory absence of 24 hours before returning to the same campground. The off-season camp-

grounds for this season are Housatonic Meadows State Park in Region I, Kettletown State Forest in Region II, Cockaponset State Forest in Region III, and Pachaug State Forest in Region IV. Because of the relatively low demand for this type of camping, the sites are available free of charge. Since these natural areas need time to recuperate from their use during the camping season, no camping is allowed from March 1 to April 15.

Because camping is such a popular recreational activity, the DEP Parks and Recreation Unit has been doing its best to maintain facilities to provide an optimum level of enjoyment for everyone.

William Miller of the Parks and Recreation Unit says, "We regret that we don't have more camping facilities. We hope to develop more in the future, especially at areas that offer swimming potential. I'd hope that in view of the fact that funds are tight, we might be able in the next few years to utilize the Young Adult Conservation Corps program for site work and construction. We'd like to supply people with as many sites spread geographically throughout the State as possible, which will also be helpful with the present gas shortage."

The brochure Camping in Connecticut, which contains the application for a campsite reservation, as well as a complete listing of all the campgrounds, may be obtained from DEP Parks and Recreation Unit, State Office Building, Hartford, CT 06115. Maps of each campground are also available from this office, so that campers can choose a particular site at a park.

Report Looks At Erosion

From P. 17

structures have historically not been entirely successful. Few erosion control structures can effectively stave off the sea for very long.

One area which the "shoreline erosion" report covers in detail is structural control of erosion. It discusses and provides illustrations of all the structural devices commonly used. Further, it gives a breakdown of government-funded erosion control projects in the State, along with financial summaries of each. What becomes apparent is that structural controls are at best temporary measures, not to mention their being expensive to construct and maintain. Moreover, although some structures do work by slowing erosion, others cause more damage than they prevent.

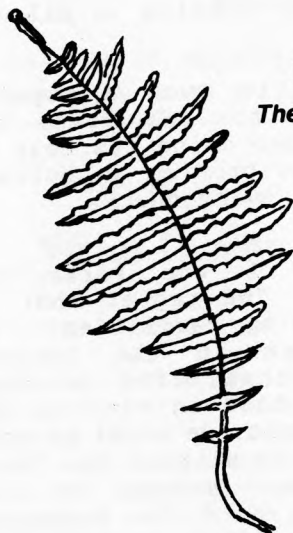
The report recommends a planning process which would be a coordinated effort

among all levels of government. (Presently, attempts at coordination are somewhat limited.) And it offers guidelines, based on a gathering of all existing data, for the most effective erosion control projects -- guidelines which include non-structural alternatives to erosion prevention, such as dune construction and maintenance (whose success has been witnessed at Hammonasset State Park). Of course, structural controls must still be employed, and existing ones maintained, but less emphasis should be placed on them, especially less "financial" emphasis. Probably what will result, as the report recommends, is a combination of structural and non-structural erosion control projects, with distinct priorities set for each control measure.

Copies of Shoreline Erosion Analysis and Recommended Planning Process (Planning Report #29) can be obtained free of charge by calling 566-7404 or by writing the CAM office.)

Trailside Botanizing

by G. Winston Carter



New York Fern
Thelypteris noveboracensis

*Win
Carter*

This small and rather delicate fern is commonly found throughout the New England States, as well as north to Newfoundland, west to Minnesota, and south to Arkansas and Georgia. This is a fern that tapers toward both ends (like the New Yorker who burns his candle at both ends!). The only other fern found in Connecticut that has this tapering effect is the Ostrich fern, but this is much larger.

The New York Fern's natural habitat includes wooded areas where the soil is slightly acid, and it may grow over extensive areas to the exclusion of other plants. The rather round fruiting spots which contain the spores appear during the summer months on the underside of the upper leaflets of the fern. This method of reproducing is the typical and most common non-sexual method of reproducing among ferns. Some ferns reproduce vegetatively by means of rootstocks, and one type of fern, the Bulblet Fern, produces small bulblets as well as spores. These bulblets drop off and grow into new plants.

Spores are contained in cases, and each type of fern has its own special type of spore case. In fact, ferns are to a great extent distinguished one from another by the characteristics of their spore cases and the way in which these are carried.

DEP citizens' bulletin

State of Connecticut
Department of Environmental Protection
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

Commissioner: Stanley J. Pac
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Editor: Margot Callahan
Graphics: Rosemary Gutbrod
Composition: Linda Mrowka
Circulation: Helen Moriarty
Phone: 566-5524

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DEP Citizens' Bulletin Supplement

Public Hearings

October 16, 1979; 10 a.m.

Rm. 221, State Office Bldg., Hartford
To consider application of Albert A. Landino, New Haven, to relocate approximately 1100 feet of a brook known as Cranston Brook in conjunction with development of an industrial park area and access road north of Middletown Ave.

October 17, 1979; 7:30 p.m.

Town Hall, River Street, Milford
To consider application of Commodore Marina, Inc., to construct bulkheads, place fill, and do incidental excavation in tidal wetlands and beyond mean high water in Milford Harbor.

October 19, 1979; 10 a.m.

Rm. 221, State Office Bldg., Hartford
To consider application of Edward A. Trepal to excavate approximately 10,000 cubic yards of material to create a pond east of intersection of Palmer and Ridge Road in Chaplin.

October 23, 1979; 7:30 p.m.

City Hall, River Street, Milford
To consider application of T & M Building Co. & Nector, Inc., to fill 0.3 acres of wetlands, regrade approximately 480 feet of drainage ditch beyond mean high water and within designated tidal wetlands, and construct a stormwater outfall below mean high water in the Burwells Beach area of Milford.

October 24, 1979; 10 a.m.

Rm. 221, State Office Bldg., Hartford
To consider application of Toby Karlin to fill approximately 29,970 square feet of inland wetlands in conjunction with construction of Pond Tower Condominiums and the construction of a pond off Foran Road in Milford.

Permits Denied

7/9/79: Peter Secondi, Milford

To retain 26 cubic yards of washed stone fill on wetlands of Gulf Pond, Milford.

7/26/79: Mrs. Daniel Niver, Glastonbury

Application to extend a bulkhead and place additional fill was denied. Application to retain and maintain timber bulkhead on tidal wetlands for Masons Island, Stonington, was approved.

8/10/79: Joseph & Anna Boccanfuso, Westport

To conduct a regulated activity on tidal wetlands in Westport.

9/12/79: William R. Chaney,

To conduct a regulated activity within tidal wetlands of the Hammock River, Clinton.

Permits Issued

Water Compliance

6/4/79: The Lewis Engineering Co., Naugatuck
To discharge 12,000 gallons per day of treated wastewaters to the Naugatuck River Watershed (Long Meadow Brook). Conditions.

6/4/79: The Risdon Manufacturing Co., Naugatuck
To discharge 144,000 gallons per day of treated wastewaters to Long Meadow Brook (Naugatuck River watershed). Conditions.

6/4/79: Thomas S. Faria Corp., Uncasville
To discharge non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, and process wastewater to the Oxoboxo River. Conditions.

6/11/79: Cly-DeI Manufacturing Co., Inc., Waterbury

To discharge 50,000 gallons per day of non-contact cooling water to unnamed tributary of Mad River.

11/79: Timex Corp., Middlebury

discharge 51,500 gallons per day of treated wastewaters to Long Swamp Brook. Conditions.

6/11/79: Donham Craft, Inc., Naugatuck
To discharge 150,000 gallons per day of treated wastewaters to Fulling Mill Brook. Conditions.

6/20/79: Second District Water Co., South Norwalk

To discharge 150,000 gallons per day of settled backwash water and 35,000 gallons per day of filtered sludge water to Belden Hill Brook. Conditions.

6/20/79: The Turner and Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington

To discharge 4,500 gallons per day of cooling water, 5,000 gallons per day of boiler blowdown, and 120,000 gallons per day of waste treatment waters to Gulf Stream. Conditions.

6/20/79: Colonial Bronze Co., Torrington

To discharge 8,160 gallons per day of treated wastewaters to Troy Brook. Conditions.

6/20/79: Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury

To discharge 338,475 gallons per day of treated wastewaters, as well as cooling water and boiler blowdown to the Naugatuck River. Conditions.

6/20/79: Devine Brothers, Inc., Norwalk

To discharge a maximum of 6,000 gallons per day of treated wastewaters to the Norwalk River. Conditions.

6/25/79: Ernest Joly and Sons, Inc., Danielson

To discharge 150,000 gallons per day of treated process wastewaters to Quandock Brook.

6/25/79: New Haven Trap Rock Co., Hamden

To discharge 1,100,000 gallons per day of treated process wastewater to Long Marsh Creek. Conditions.

6/25/79: Union Carbide Corp., New York

To discharge 23,000 gallons per day of cooling tower blowdown to an unnamed tributary of the Connecticut River. Conditions.

6/25/79: The Connecticut Water Co., Clinton

To discharge 10,000 gallons per day of treated process wastewater to the West River. Conditions.

6/25/79: City of Middletown Water Dept.

To discharge 200,000 gallons per day of treated process wastewaters to the Connecticut River. Conditions.

6/25/79: The Rogers Manufacturing Co., Rockfall

To discharge 288,000 gallons per day of non-contact cooling water to the Coginchaug River. Conditions.

6/25/79: Ano-Coil Corp., Rockville

To discharge non-contact cooling water to the Hockanum River. Conditions.

6/27/79: E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Fairfield
To discharge 80,000 gallons per day of non-contact cooling water to Pine Creek.

6/27/79: Delta Rubber Co., Moosup
To discharge 187,000 gallons per day of non-contact cooling water to the Quinebaug River. Conditions.

6/27/79: Bevin Bros. Manufacturing Co., East Hampton

To discharge 7,290 gallons per day of wastewaters to Pocotopaug Creek. Conditions.

6/27/79: Risdon Manufacturing Co., Waterbury

To discharge 99,500 gallons per day of wastewaters to Smugg Brook. Conditions.

6/27/79: Scovill Manufacturing Co., Watertown
To discharge 353,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to Echo Lake Brook. Conditions.

6/27/79: Anchor Fasteners, Waterbury
To discharge wastewaters to Steele Brook. Conditions.

6/27/79: The Napier Co., Meriden

To discharge 123,000 gallons per day of process waters and cooling waters to the Quinpiac River. Conditions.

6/27/79: Winchester Electronics Div., Litton Systems, Inc., Oakville

To discharge 57,600 gallons per day of wastewaters to Steele Brook. Conditions.

7/10/79: Diventco Corp., New Milford

To discharge 17,000 gallons per day of batch treatment waters and cleaner and scrubber rinse waters to the Housatonic River. Conditions.

7/10/79: Atlantic Machine Tool Works, Inc., Newington

To discharge 44,900 gallons per day of wastewaters to Piper Brook. Conditions.

7/10/79: Burndy Corp., New Milford

To discharge 3,840 gallons per day of wastewaters to the Housatonic River. Conditions.

7/10/79: Stauffer Chemical Co., Westport

To discharge non-contact cooling water to an unnamed tributary of Hartford Reservoir No. 1. Conditions.

8/8/79: Allen Manufacturing Co., Bloomfield

To discharge 30,000 gallons per day of cooling water and wastewaters to Mill Brook. Conditions.

8/14/79: Town of Bethel - Eureka Water Treatment Plant

To discharge 22,000 gallons per day of clarified filter backwash water to Eureka Lake. Conditions.

8/20/79: Simkins Industries, Inc., New Haven

To discharge 940,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to the Mill River. Conditions.

8/20/79: Torin Corp., Torrington

To discharge 44,640 gallons per day of process wastes, 242,940 gallons per day of wastewaters, and 21,600 gallons per day of cooling water to the West Branch, Naugatuck River. Conditions.

8/20/79: Ideal Manufacturing Co., Beacon Falls

To discharge 49,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to Hemp Swamp Brook. Conditions.

8/24/79: Ross & Roberts, Inc., Stratford

To discharge 150,000 gallons per day of non-contact cooling water to Ferry Creek. Conditions.

8/24/79: Bridgeport Brass Co., South Norwalk

To discharge 20,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to Keelers Brook. Conditions.

8/27/79: Quality Rolling & Deburring Co., Waterbury

To discharge 45,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to Beaver Pond Brook. Conditions.

9/5/79: L & W Industries, East Hampton

To discharge 8,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to Pocotopaug Creek. Conditions.

9/5/79: Monsanto Co., Deep River

To discharge 7,500 gallons per day of open spray cooling tower blowdown to the Deep River. Conditions.

9/5/79: Monsanto Co., Stonington

To discharge 200 gallons per day of non-contact foundry cooling water to Long Island Sound. Conditions.

9/5/79: Allied Thermal Corp., New Britain

To discharge 72,500 gallons per day of boiler blowdown and non-contact cooling water to Willow Brook. Conditions.

9/5/79: Kaman Corp., Bloomfield

To discharge 490,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to the Moosup River. Conditions.

9/5/79: William Prym, Inc., Dayville

To discharge 400,500 gallons per day of wastewaters to the Five Mile River. Conditions.

9/5/79: Cellu Products Co., East Hartford

To discharge an average of 350,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to the Hockanum River. Conditions.

9/5/79: C.E.M. Co., Inc., Danielson

To discharge an average 52,000 gallons per day of wastewaters to the Five Mile River. Conditions.

6/18/79: Mobile Truck Services, Inc., Newington
To discharge 1,000 gallons per day of vehicle wash water to the sanitary sewerage system of the Newington Metropolitan District Commission. Conditions.

6/22/79: The Wallingford Auto Co., Wallingford
To discharge 500 gallons per day of vehicle wash waters to the groundwaters of Meeting House Brook. Conditions.

6/22/79: Crownin Shield Corp., Peabody
To discharge 18,700 gallons per day of sanitary sewage to the Mattabassett District Sanitary Sewerage System in New Britain. Conditions.

6/29/79: Whitney Center, Inc., Hamden
To discharge 22,900 gallons per day of domestic wastewaters to the Town of Hamden Sewerage System. Conditions.

7/2/79: Woodlake Master Condominium Assn., Inc., Woodbury
To discharge 120,000 gallons per day of treated sanitary sewage to the groundwaters in the watershed of the Pomperaug River. Conditions.

7/3/79: Avery Heights Associates, West Hartford
To discharge 10,550 gallons of sanitary sewage per day to the City of Groton Sanitary Sewerage System. Conditions.

7/10/79: Stauffer Chemical Co., Westport
To discharge to the Town of Farmington Sewerage System 1,800 gallons per day of sanitary sewage, 14,000 gallons per day of cage washing water, 12,900 gallons per day of neutralized laboratory wastes, and 400 gallons per day of boiler blowdown. Conditions.

8/20/79: Jamestown Chemical Co., Trumbull
To discharge 300 gallons per day of treated process wastewaters to the Town of West Haven Sewerage System. Conditions.

8/20/79: Bridgeport Elderly Associates, Greenwich
To discharge 12,800 gallons per day to the City of Bridgeport Sewerage System. Conditions.

9/5/79: Fleisher Finishing, Inc., Waterbury
To discharge equalized textile processing wastewaters to the City of Waterbury Sewerage System. Conditions.

Water Resources

Encroachments

8/27/79: Town of Manchester
To place fill riverward of established stream channel encroachment lines for the Hockanum River to provide flood protection for New State Road Well No.3.

8/28/79: George A. Wiles & Assoc., Architects, Fairfield
To construct a parking lot and retention basin and to replace existing riprap on the property of In-Vest, Wilton, on Danbury Road riverward of established stream channel encroachment lines for the Norwalk River.

8/30/79: June Havoc, Wilton
To move an existing structure onto property in Wilton riverward of established stream channel encroachment lines for the Norwalk River.

Dam Construction

8/23/79: Middlefield Lions Club
To repair a dam on an unnamed tributary to the Coginchaug River. Conditions.

8/23/79: Office of Community Development, Enfield
To repair a dam on Freshwater Brook. Conditions.

8/28/79: Leonard H. Bull, Bloomfield
To construct a dam on Meadow Brook in Windsor. Conditions.

9/21/79: Lake Chaffee Improvement Association, Inc.
To repair a dam on Lake Chaffee. Conditions.

Structures & Dredging

8/24/79: Town of Madison
To construct and maintain a sheet steel pile bulkhead and place fill behind it at the Town Beach, extending no more than 15 feet beyond mean high water in Long Island Sound. Conditions.

8/27/79: Paul H. Johnson, Guilford
To construct and maintain a walkway and dock supported by two stone piers with a v-shaped floating dock to extend approximately 105 feet beyond mean high water in Little Harbor at Guilford. Conditions.

9/21/79: Joseph J. Parrilla, Westerly, R.I.
To dredge 32,000 cubic yards of material from a 4½ acre area, to install and maintain a bulkhead from shore to the eastern end of a sunken barge, to retain and maintain the barge, excavate contaminated material, and fill between barge and shore, to install and maintain a floating dock system, a boat launch ramp, and a gas dock. Conditions.

Tidal Wetlands/Structures & Dredging

6/28/79: Randy Maier, Milford
To construct and maintain a pile and timber ramp and float extending from an existing rock wall approximately 40 feet beyond mean high water within tidal wetlands in Milford Harbor. Conditions.

7/31/79: William J. Loxsom, Stratford
To construct and maintain a pile and timber walkway, dock, ramp, and float above the ground surface of a tidal wetlands of the Housatonic Industrial area at Stratford. Conditions.

8/8/79: Hans & Cheryl Bombeck, Riverside
To construct and maintain a walkway with an aluminum ramp leading to a float approximately 70 feet beyond mean high water in the Todd Point Area in Greenwich. Conditions.

8/17/79: Yorkhaven Marina, Inc., Clinton
To drag-line dredge 28,000 cubic yards of mud and peat; to construct and maintain eight finger floats and two floats with attached finger floats; to excavate approximately 180 cubic yards of material for placement of 1100 cubic yards of surge stone; and to construct and maintain 300 feet of floating dock with 13 finger floats within tidal wetlands known as Hammonasset East. Conditions.

8/20/79: William H. and Paul F. Ziegler, Rockfall
To maintain a pile and timber walkway, pilings and floats on or adjacent to tidal wetlands for the Oyster River at Old Saybrook. Conditions.

Tidal Wetlands

7/10/79: Town of East Haven Sewer Commission
To construct a sewage pump station partly within the bounds of tidal wetlands for Momaugin, East Haven. Conditions.

7/25/79: The City of Norwalk
To dredge and then fill 0.09 acres of tidal wetlands for the construction of a portion of the Wilson Avenue - Spring Street Connector in the Wilson Point Area, Norwalk. Conditions.

8/28/79: University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington
To construct 4 buildings, one building addition, and associated parking within inland wetlands in Farmington. Conditions.

9/11/79: Nicholas Kot, Orange
To fill approximately 2,300 square feet of inland wetlands for a driveway crossing in conjunction with construction of a six-lot subdivision known as Zion Hill Estates in Milford. Conditions.

9/12/79: Connecticut Dept. of Transportation
To replace a bridge carrying Conn. Rt.611 over the Middle River in the Town of Stafford with a twin 6 foot by 12 foot concrete box culvert. Conditions.

9/19/79: City of New Haven
To reconstruct approximately 240 feet of Hemingway Brook between Eastern Street and Hemingway Street in New Haven. Conditions.



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